FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 120.

THE DEAD SOUL.

I dreamed such a horrible dream last night,
It smote me through with a cold affright,
And would not go with the dawning light
Like other lies;
For in dreams men often meet a guess,
Or a wandering thought in bodily dress,
A visible "No" or a tangible "Yes"
To some dim surmise.

What was that horrible thing I dreamed?
I met a man—or a man he seemed,
As the noonday sunlight over him streamed,
Till, thrilled with dread,
I saw when my soul looked his soul through,
As only in dreams a soul can do,
That, though beats and body lived and grew,
His soul was dead.

Yes, there he stood, a creature indeed,
That could walk and talk and drink and feed,
And add up figures, and write and read,
And work and wed—
And all with automatic neatness,
Smiling even with studied sweetness,
And quite enjoying life's completeness,
The life he led.

Till at last as I saw him standing there
With never a hope and never a care,
His dead soul set in a stony stare,
I said, "Poor soul," I said,
"And will thou never feel again
Divinest joy, most Godlike pain,
Love in which self is lost and slain?
Art thou quite dead?"

And then in my pity I cried aloud,
"Oh, give to this poor dead soul a shroud,
And hide him away from the living crowd
In some narrow bed,
Oh, merciful heaven, give him a grave,
Or send some fire that will cleanse and save
And quicken again the soul God gave,
The soul that's dead!"

—*A. Matheson.*

The Gold Ores of North Carolina.

Since the first breaking out of the "gold fever" on the discovery of the precious metal in California in 1848, the gold mines of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope have continued to attract attention to the neglect of what is much nearer home if not so great in extent or rich in general indications. Few persons who do not have actual knowledge of the importance of the gold mines of North Carolina could have formed any conception of their value. The magnificent exhibit made by North Carolina, of gold ores in the Exposition, has proved a revelation to many. These ores are so numerous, massive and rich, and are so lavishly displayed that they rival the mineral exhibits made by Colorado, Montana, Nevada and other mining regions of the West, and they will astonish the observer who only knew in a general way that some gold existed in North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

Fifty years ago, and before the discovery of gold in California, the mines of North Carolina and Georgia attracted much attention, and they were such important factors in the gold supply of the United States that the Government was induced to establish mints in the South to coin the precious metals taken out there. As a matter of fact, the mint at Charlotte, N. C., was established in 1837, and one at Dahlonega, Ga., was started in 1838.

Official statistics show that gold was discovered in North Carolina in 1824, in Virginia in 1829 and in Georgia in 1830, and at the time of these discoveries to the year 1835 the mines of these States had yielded altogether to the mint $4,377,500.

Desiring to gain some definite and specific information on the gold mines of North Carolina a representative of the *Observer* called on Mr. T. K. Bruner, who is in charge of the extensive and well arranged mineral department of that State and requested some particulars. These Mr. Bruner kindly gave, entering into interesting details which were brought out by questions. His statement is given and substantially as follows:

Allow me to remark in the outset that the first gold found in American was discovered in North Carolina, and years before that a humble Georgia woman, Mrs Peter L. Wimmer, found the first nugget in California and started westward the adventurous pioneers who have since made the land blossom, North Carolina had produced thousands of dollars' worth of native gold, and some mining work was being conducted in a crude way. Since that time, work has been going on in many localities almost constantly—excepting, of course, the time spent in war. In '61 almost all the mines were abandoned and little activity was known in the region until a few years ago. This fact accounts in a measure for the tardiness in development, but let me go on with the main idea of your question. Within the last six or eight years a new and more determined activity has been made to develop the industry, and I must say with the most flattering prospects of success. This new impetus has been felt in several ways, but most prominently in giving rise to an ambition for discovery. A natural result of this exploration work is the addition of many new localities to the already long list in North Carolina. The area of gold producing districts now extends over 30 counties. The deepest and richest of these deposits are situated a little west of the centre, and on a granitic axis which runs in a northwesterly direction across the State. The prominent gold producing counties are Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Stanly, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Union. The ores embrace almost every variety and combination of auriferous sulphides, telurites, blendes and chalcopyrites, and the gold in the brown ores. These occur in veins. In "drift" or "float" quartz, gravel beds and on the surface "dust" and "nugget" gold is found.

Suppose I enumerate some of the veins or mines that are being actively worked today. In Randolph county I point you to the Hoover Hill Mines. They are down in the rock in a metamorphic state, and the ore averages from $7 to $8 per ton, while occasionally it runs very high in free gold. The mine is producing now and has an output of $150,000.

The Ore Knob Copper Mine, in Ashe county, has produced over two millions of dollars. The mine has been worked to a depth of 400 feet and is equipped with smelters and refiners. The ore, chalcopyrite, will average about 8 per cent., but occasionally has very rich bunches in the lode.

At the Phœnix Mine, in Cabarrus county, a depth of 300 feet has been attained. The ores, auriferous sulphides, will average $15 per ton, and is reduced with ordinary battery and treated by the Meares chlorination process. The output is about $40,000.

The Big Russell, in Montgomery county, has been worked in an open cut to the depth of 100 feet, and from 15 to 60 feet in width. It is a low grade talco-slate, and there is in sight more than one hundred thousand tons. The production has been a little more than $50,000. An English syndicate has purchased the property and their superintendent is erecting a 30-stamp battery. This property, if carefully handled, must turn out gold in paying quantities.

At the Bright Mine, same county, the ore lies in a mass, and resembles the Russell ore. Here the mass is several hundred feet in width and has only been prospected to the depth of 40 feet. Assays run from $4 upward. Some New England capitalists bought this property last spring and are making preparations to work it on a more extensive scale.

The Little Lead Mine, in the same county, has been worked to the depth of 75 feet and has produced $10,000. There are more than a thousand tons of ore, worth from $4 to $6 in sight—ore free milling.

On the Morris Mountain property work is progressing finely at the newly discovered locality. The ore is in a free milling state, and they use the simplest amalgamating process. The production, at the depth of 25 feet, has been about $5000.

The development at Silver Hill, in Davidson county, has reached a depth of about 700 feet. This is one of the very few mines worked during the Confederate war. Lead was scarce, and this argentiferous galenite and blend was smelted and run into bullets. The ores are complex, and are worth per ton: Gold $10, silver $25, lead 20 per cent. and zinc 10 per cent. This mine has produced more than $200,000.

At the Rudisil Mine, in Mecklenburg county, a depth of 280 feet has been attained in the workings. The ore, a dense sulphide, is of very high grade, and the yield amounts to a million dollars.

Capps Hill Mine, same county, has been worked a little more than a hundred feet in depth, and has produced $25,000. Work is being vigorously prosecuted, with more than a thousand tons of good ore in sight.

The St. Catherine Mine, also in Mecklenburg county, has reached the depth of 200 feet. From this level they are hoisting a fair grade of suphide ore, but the yield has been small, only reaching a few thousand dollars. A practical process for working sulphide ores is needed to make the output at this and many other localities available.

In Stanley county there is some little activity. At the Crowell Mine they are working in the 150 foot level. The ore is a talcslate and quartz, and the little seams of quartz permeating the lode are sometimes exceedingly rich in free gold. They are using Chilian mills.

The Biles Mine, same county, is down 65 feet. The ore is of high grade, and the yield has reached $20,000. They have a stamp mill.

One other property in Stanley county is worthy of mention. It is the Barringer Mine. The property was opened before the war, but was abandoned before any depth was attained. It was reopened two years since and discovered to be a very rich vein. They have not yet reached a depth of fifty feet, (a question of title had to be decided in the courts) but the yield has been profitable.

More activity prevails in Rowan county. The Gold Hill Mines, discovered in 1842, have been developed to the depth of 750 feet, with drifts or tunnels at this depth of 900 feet in lateral extent. Nearly $4,000,000 have been taken from these mines. The ores are rich free milling slates on the surface, but change into sulphides of iron and copper as depth is attained. They have a splendid plant of machinery, which is idle now. The water is being kept in fork, while the English owners are selecting a new superintendent.

The Reimer Mine, in the same county, is down 175 feet. They have two working shafts, 400 feet apart, on the same vein, and they are connected at the 150 feet level. The ore is a high grade sulphide; vein four feet wide, with a thousand tons in sight. Output $35,000.

At the Honeycut Mine, same county, the depth reached is 300 feet. They find a fine grade ore—slate—which is worked in a Howland pulverizer mill. Output $25,000.

At the Dunn's Mountain Mines, same county, they are hoisting ores from a 200 foot level. They have a small vein of brown and sulphide ores, but of good grade. The mine is well equipped. Production $20,000.

The Davis chlorination works are at the Yadkin mine, also in Rowan county. The ores at this locality have not paid because they are much below the average in value.

The Union Gold and Copper Mine, on the dividing line between Rowan and Cabarrus counties, is worked in an open cut; is 75 feet deep by from 15 to 45 feet in width. The ores are auriferous chalcopyrite, green carbonate of copper and red oxide. Another part of the property has a shaft of no great depth worked for an argeniferous blende. The output amounts to $30,000.

From this showing you perceive that there is considerable activity in the deep mining districts, but let me tell you about those placer deposits; the oldest discoveries, as you know, were of this character. It is impossible to estimate, except approximately, the output of the State in placer gold. The Reed Mine, in Cabarrus county, has produced largely, and it was here that the 28 pound nugget—the largest of the Eastern nuggets—was found.

The Parker, another noted placer deposit in Cabarrus county, has added $200,000 to the wealth of the world. The Portis Mine, in Nash county, goes a bowshot ahead, having increased our wealth more than a million dollars. The Shuford, in Catawba, has a splendid producing record and is still producing.

Montgomery county has the reputation of being the greatest free gold producing county in the State. The Sam Christian Mine takes the lead, with a record of $200,000. Some eight or nine pounds of the yellow metal may be seen in our show case. The Beaver Dam Mine follows close on the heels of the Sam Christian, while Bunnel Mountain with $20,000, the Worth with $15,000 and the Krow with $10,000 bring up the rear of this procession of gold producing placers.

It is said that the Montgomery people never fail to make a crop. Should drought destroy their growing crops, they have but to repair to the then dry bed of the branches and smaller creeks, and with shovel and pan, gather the golden harvest from the grit deposits. An expert can make from one to three dollars a day in this way. The country stores take "dust" and nugget gold in exchange for goods, allowing 85 to 95 cents per dat. for it.

The estimated product of North Carolina gold is $30,000,000. How shall we increase those figures. Just here hinges the great question. The problem to be unravelled is a practical, cheap method for manipulating the sulphide ores of the State. Chlorination is too expensive except on concentrated high grade ores. Metadurgical works are needed, where the ores may be treated for all they are worth.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Letter from Texas.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MEXIA, LIMESTONE CO., TEXAS, May 17, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—As the cold days of winter are passed and the chilly morns of March and April are gone, we now enter the lovely and beautiful days of May. At this time most everything is surpassingly beautiful, and in the early morn we can gaze forth on the green vegetation and see it "pushed" upward by the warming rays of the sun and the moisture of the refreshing showers. About the first of May we had a cold northern which lasted several days, causing cotton to look very bad and sickly, and corn, of course, is none the better for it. For two or three weeks we have had good working weather, and farmers have certainly been utilizing all of this time. Our present outlook for a good crop is very encouraging, though there is a great deal of complaint of chintz bugs in corn on the sandy land Southeast and Southwest of Mexia. It seems that they are doing great damage to corn, and if continued, will make the crop short in that part of the country. Here on the stiff prairie land we are not troubled with them. We have just had a good rain which was somewhat needed. The oat crop is extraordinarily flattering, and unless they take the rust, there will be an abundant yield. If some of "the old" Cumberland farmers could take a ride across these prairies and view the hundreds and hundreds of acres of corn, cotton, cane, oats, &c., &c., I expect some of them would open their eyes, and would want to emigrate at once. Could they spend a few weeks among our clever and congenial citizens; they would no longer think Texas "a heathenish country, a den of thieves, a jail of criminals," but would give her the name that she deserves, "The Banner State."

We are now passing the hardest year known to Texas. Money is very scarce, credit tight, and at almost ruinous figures. But then, this will not last always, for everything in the provision and clothing line are becoming cheaper every year. The vast herds of cattle on the prairies are beautifully round and fat. One, two and three year olds are worth 8, 12 and 19 dollars respectively. There is hardly a doubt but that stock-raising is the best paying business a man can follow, and that Texas is the best place to follow that business.

The fruit crop will be an abundant yield. Everybody can's their own peaches tomatoes, &c. We put up quite enough of peaches to eat during winter and spring, and they are as good and as fresh as when picked from the trees. Vegetables of a numberless variety are grown in abundance, and already we are having nice white head cabbage.

The terrible cyclone that passed through Prairie Grove, ten miles south of Mexia on the 22d of April, did considerable damage to property. A great many houses were blown to pieces by it. One young lady was killed and 19 persons wounded. The citizens of Mexia raised a private fund for the sufferers.

Pic-nics, fish fries, horse back riding and mule and rabbit hunting are the principal diversions among the young people at present. Politics are a thing of the past. But everybody is eagerly watching the new Administration. Some are pleased, while others grumble.

We have not noticed any account in the OBSERVER of any one applying for the office of postmaster in Fayetteville. I wonder if the democrats are not going to see to it, that they have a democratic postmaster. I hope so, and shall watch to see.

Allow me to congratulate you Mr. Editor, on being appointed U. S. Consul to Manchester, England. We have seen many good things said of you, and think you will do credit to the office, as well as the power that appointed you. May success crown your efforts. J. E. C.

There will be a Civil Service Examination held at Goldsboro on Tuesday, June 16th.

A Cow-Boy in a Sleeping Car.

HOW HE QUIETED THE CONDUCTOR AND MADE THE PORTERS PRANCE AROUND.

"Where do I camp?" he inquired, and was shown the lower berth next to me.

"That's my pigeon hole, is it? All right, old son, just watch my motion while I file myself away."

At this juncture he was desired to turn over his revolver to the porter, which he declined to do in a very spirited manner.

"'Old Dad' (his revolver) and me always sleep together, and we don't want no divorce," he explained.

The conductor remonstrated, but was advised not to try to braid this mule's tail."

"This here's a sleepin' car, ain't it?" he at length inquired.

"Yes."

"Well, why in —— don't you let people sleep then when they've paid and gone into your game? If you are aiming to keep people awake and want company, just dance into the next car; there's lots of folks there don't want to sleep, no how, and they'll be glad to see you."

The conductor withdrew and my friend pulled off his boots and stretched himself, with many comments in an undertone on the poverty of the surroundings.

In about ten minutes the erratic person had his head out in the aisle.

"Yay, you boy!" to the porter.

"Well, sah."

"Come a running'."

The porter drew near and was handed a pillow about as big as a pin-cusion.

"Take that gooseha'r thing away," commanded the cow-boy.

"Don't you want a pillar, sah?" asked the porter.

"That ain't no pillar and I don't want it no how; I'm afraid it'll get in my ear."

"After this, silence, and for a short time I slept. I roused up, however, at an exclamation of the part of my neighbor.

"Hold on there, my son, jist drap them boots."

"I was only jest gwine to black 'em, boss."

"Drap 'em."

They drapped.

"Just gwine to pull them spurs, I reckon. Now, don't monkey around my camp, taking things no more. If you want anything speak for it. If you can't speak make signs, and if you can't make signs shake a bush. You h'ar me."

"Yes, sah."

After this silence. The wheels and rails again sang together and the car again kept approving time and presently I slept without interruption.—*Rocky Mountain Daily News.*

CARVER'S RIVAL.—There appeared at the Southern Hotel yesterday a man of most striking appearance and make-up. He was tall and straight as a poplar and his erect figure, as he moved about with the quiet, easy, yet athletic gait, of a panther, attracted general attention. A handsome head, with long, flowing locks that hung on his shoulder and surmounted by a glaring, wild sombrero, bespoke the "border hero." His features were delicate and unusually handsome and he bore a strong resemblance to Oscar Wilde. Early in the day he was dressed in a velvet shooting suit and in the evening he appeared dressed in a faultlessly fitting suit of cadet gray, with long Prince Albert coat.

A cluster of diamonds as big as a hen's egg sparkled from his shirt front. He presented all the breeziness of a border scout, with all the refinement of manner and grace of a parlor knight. It was at first supposed that he was a Wild West showman, but he turned out to be Dr. George B. McClellan, called in the Western States Diamond Dick. He is a remarkably fine rifle shot, and to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter stated that although he simply used the rifle as an amusement, he considered himself the equal of any of the celebrities and is prepared to make a match with any marksman, long or short-haired, in the country. His visit to St. Louis is for the purpose of challenging Dr. W. Carver, to an all-around rible contest for $1,000, to be shot in St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston or New York at any time within the next six months, in earnest of which he will to-day deposit $500 at the Boatmen's or some other bank as a forfeit. Dr. McClellan is a New Yorker, who has amassed a fortune practicing medicine in Montana and Dakota during the past five years.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*

The editor of the Deadwood *Roarer* attended church for the first time last Sunday. In about an hour he rushed into the office and shouted to the telegraph editor:

"What in the blanked blazes are you fellows doing? How about this news from the seat of war?"

"What news?"

"Why, all this about the Egyptian army being drowned in the Red Sea. Why, the Gospel sharp up at the church was telling about it just now, and not a word of it in this morning's paper! Bustle around, you fellows, and get the facts, or the *Snap Shot* will get a beat on us. Look spry there, and run an extra edition if necessary, while I put on the bulletin board—Great English Victory in the Soudan!"—*San Francisco Post.*

TIT FOR TAT.—The girls of Minneapolis have a club with the motto:

"The lips that touch wine
Will never touch mine."

And the young men have formed an opposition club with the motto:

"For lips red with dye
We never will sigh."

Prof. Smith, the successor to the celebrated weather prognosticar Vennor, says, plant all vegetation according to the phases of the moon.

The postmaster at Baltimore receives a salary of $6,000 and is required to give a $400,000 bond.

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New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

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Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

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BALTIMORE, MD.

April 30, 1885. 116-4t

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a norminal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

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as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

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No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

L. S. L.

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"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

181st Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞ **Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.**

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
1000	"	50	50,000

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100	do do	100	10,000
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May 14, 1885. 112-4t

Notice of Sale
Under Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by W. M. Gaddie and wife to E. J. Lilly, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland, in Book Z., No. 3, page 645, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: 640 acres of land in Little River Township, near Little River, described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale May 30th, 1885, at 12 M. Terms of sale cash.

D. ROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 7, 1885. 117-4t

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

Notice to Contractors of Bridge Masonry.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR THE Masonry of the Bridge at Cape Fear River, near Fayetteville, and at Neuse River, near Smithfield, on the line of the Rail Road from Wilson to Fayetteville.

The Masonry at Cape Fear will be of the character known as the *Ranged Rubble Work*, to be built of well quarried dimension stone, laid in even courses, diminishing in depth from bottom to top. Amount of Masonry 1600 cubic yards.

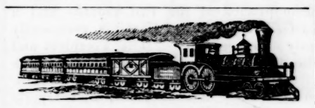
The proposals for this may be to build entirely of Stone or of Stone and Brick.

The Neuse River Bridge will be of the character known as *Random Rubble Work*, from stone found near the site.

Cement will be furnished by the Company, and delivered at the nearest Rail Road Depot. The foundations also will be prepared at the expense of the Company.

Bids received till 10th day of June, 1885.

Address F. GARDNER, Engineer,
W. & F. R. R.
Care W. & W. R. R., Wilmington.
May 21, 1885. 119-3t



Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

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TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

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J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

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Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
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Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Paneteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of articles kept in a Bookstore.

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H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
102-3m Wilmington, N. C.

Notice of Sale
UNDER MORTGAGE.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Pleasant Neal and wife, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland, in Book V.. No. 3, page 98, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One House and Lot in Candbelton, particularly described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House. Time of sale Saturday May 23d. Terms of sale cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
April 30, 1885. 116-4t

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

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OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 28, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

UNITY OF ACTION.

Fayetteville once the great centre for the trade of Western North Carolina, has since 1852 undergone a tremendous change. It was about this period that the Western railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte was built and formed a girdle around us, cutting off what once had been its very life—from this time to 1861. Turpentine was the great source of revenue, but this, of course, was not sufficient to give employment or support for all, but it was of material aid. It is evident that thus cut off and with nothing but this to take the place of our former trade, there must have been in our midst something that sustained life and kept our town from dying out; and to nothing else can the cause be attributed but to our manufactures. We then had within or just outside the limits of our town four cotton factories, and near here three, Rockfish, Beaver Creek and Murchison's factories. All of these except Beaver Creek, were destroyed by Sherman in his raid through this place, and thus again we were thrown backwards. With but imperfect communication with the outside world, we have struggled on, with only a hope of a better day; but now, as remarked before, the dawn is bright, and all we need is unity of action and an energy of purpose to accomplish much. There are few capitalists in Fayetteville, but if all, without respect to wealth, would unite and form companies or associations with the object of helping themselves and the town, in building up small or large industries, there would be a wonderful change for the better. We need a leader, a man of energy, who has the confidence of the people, one that has by his own success proved that he is fit to lead, to make this move, and thus by united co-operation our town will, like Atlanta, spring forward. We want to see a more general public spirit manifested, and not wait for the rich to shoulder all. Let us be united and depend upon ourselves, and lay aside for the good of the place all local prejudices, and aid each other by a hearty co-operation in whatever pertains to our improvement. Let each and all, according to his means, aid in building up Fayetteville and thus be participants of the benefits.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We are unable to give the entire proceedings of the State Medical Society held in Durham last week. It was by far the largest assemblage of the kind ever held in the State, over 300 Physicians were present, representing nearly every county in the State, and over 100 applicants were examined. We suppose the new law which provides that no one shall practice without a permit from the State Examining Board was the cause of this great increase. This law is a move in the right direction, and will advance the profession, requiring as it does a thorough knowledge of medicine, and a higher order of intellectual training. Dr. Hurbert Haywood delivered the annual essay. The address by the new President, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, is highly spoken of, as an able and scholarly production, full of thought and learning. It was a masterly appeal for higher education. The yearly assemblage of this association where so much talent meets together to consult and deliberate upon matters that concern us all, is of vital importance. To the interchange of ideas and personal intercourse in these conventions is largely due the steady strides in the science of medicine—here mind meets mind to combat old and substantiate new theories for the alleviation of human suffering, and it is thus placed it in the foremost rank of the sciences. And now since the State has by an act of its Legislature placed as it were a shield of protection around it, cutting away the fungus growth of quackery and humbuggery, there is a dignity attached to the profession that is felt in no other. The physician now who practices must be both learned and skillful, and whatever he is, the mere fact that such is his calling, will insure to him both respect and honor. Ever on a mission of mercy, doing acts of charity, alleviating pain and suffering, his duties the tenderest and kindest, he holds a place at the family hearthstone both sacred and dear. It is a profession that we should delight to honor.

MR. S. J. RANDALL.—The interview of the *Herald's* correspondent with Mr. Randall, published in this issue, appears to put him in a new *role*. He has heretofore appeared as a protectionist, now under a new administration it is thrust aside, and he sees that already there are changes occurring "in the conditions existing in our country and the countries with which we exchange productions and says that, "they" must be provided for through modifications of our tariff laws, and the best time to make these alterations is immediately following the information and results shown by our system of census returns." Surely a change of base has taken place, and he begins to see that protection does not protect.

We tender our thanks to the managers for an invitation to the Commencement Party at Trinity College, on June 11th, given complimentary to the class of 1885, and also to the marshals of the Davis School, Lagrange, N. C., for an invitation to their Commencement Celebration, on 10th of June. Our old friend Blount, of the Wilson *Mirror*, will deliver the address, and we know that a rich treat is in store for them. The invitation is decidedly the neatest that we have seen.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the University of North Carolina for 1884 and 1885. Total number of students for the year 229; a slight increase on the previous year. Now that the State has granted an additional appropriation which will enable it to increase its corps of instructors, our hopes are that an increase of students will also occur.

MINISTER JARVIS AT WILMINGTON.—Governor Jarvis, our new Minister to Brazil, was banqueted and otherwise most handsomely entertained by the commercial organizations and prominent citizens of Wilmington, at that city on Tuesday.

Mr. Randall in a New Role.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Your correspondent had to-day a very interesting conversation with Mr. Samuel J. Randall, which, with his consent, was later written down, and is now, with his permission, sent to the *Herald*, after his revision.

It will be observed that Mr. Randall speaks with entire freedom and frankly of the political situation, of the President and the Administration, and of what, in his judgment, lies in the future as to parties and politics.

Your correspondent asked, "What do you think of the new Administration?"

Mr. Randall replied: "In my judgment it is going on as well as possible, and I am certain that it is making a good impression on the people. I notice some fault finding here and there, but I notice also that no one pretends to doubt the sincerity and honesty of the President's intentions. When so great a change comes about as a change of parties after a quarter of a century it is impossible but that some minor errors should be made. But the people do not deal harshly with public men for small mistakes in judgement, if only they seem to be honest and sincerely desirous to serve the general interest. I don't believe that any one of either party doubts the President's honest and patriotic purposes nor his ability and determination to serve not merely his party but the whole country."

"You think well of the President then?"

"Yes, and the more I see of him and the better I get to know him the more I perceive the sturdy honesty of his mind, the single-hearted conscientiousness with which he acts. Some of our men say he moves too slowly. That is true, but he has an immense work and responsibility upon him. Of all reforms administrative reform is the most difficult. To ascertain where in the immense Government establishment bad methods prevail and incompetent or unfit persons are employed, and to improve the methods and substitute faithful and competent men to do the work is a huge task, for which even a single Presidential term is scarcely adequate. What has been accomplished in the two months and a half since the 4th of March is necessarily only the beginning. The President and the Cabinet have not had time to look closely into the machinery of the Government. They are at work, and reports from different and numerous points and places are coming in, and will be intelligently acted upon as received. All his public experience as Mayor and Governor has fitted Mr. Cleveland in a very especial manner for his present task."

"You believe, then that with sufficient time the President will secure the confidence and approval of his party and of the people at large?"

"I believe he has these already, and I feel certain that he will gain more and more entirely their undoubting trust. I will go further, and say to you that if he goes on as he has gone, in his own way, following his own ideas of his duty to the public, he will be in the end one of the most acceptable Presidents we have ever had. He will, through his success, by the year 1888, as the public administrator of a great, trust be renominated and re-elected, and I am satisfied that the party can do no better than faithfully stand by him and co-operate with him. The work of reform confided to him can hardly be completed in a single term. The country will re-elect him to secure the completion of that work and give it the permanence which it ought to have for the general good."

"Do you mean that the true policy for your party is to give the Administration a united and cordial support with the distinct object of renominating Mr. Cleveland in 1888?"

"That is my view of the political situation. On general principles it must be plain to any one that we can more easily re-elect Mr. Cleveland than elect a new man. Or, to put this in a different shape, if we cannot re-elect Mr. Cleveland, he having accomplished in part or in whole the reforms desired by the people, then we cannot elect any one. We must cluster around him and his Administration, and thus keep our party together, strengthen it, and enable it to meet its opponents in 1888 with a solid front."

"What do you say about the tariff?"

"As to the tariff, the Administration should be guided by the spirit and letter of the utterances of our platform on this subject, and a faithful execution of those declarations, without cavil, will unite our party everywhere and accomplish the tariff reform which both platforms asserted to be necessary. Changes occur in the conditions existing in our country and the countries with which we exchange productions more rapidly than is supposed. These changes must be provided for through modifications in our tariff laws, and the best time to make these alterations is immediately following the information and results shown by our system of census returns."

This was the end of the conversation.

VICTOR HUGO, THE POET AND NOVELIST IS DEAD.—The London *Times* in speaking of his death says: "This event is one that touches the whole civilized world. Victor Hugo was by common consent the great poet since Goethe. To all, even to realists in literature, the chief of romanticists was until the last a being regarded differently from other men. Posterity will doubtless modify this judgment, but it will, at the same time, admit that much may be urged in its support."

The *Standard* says: "Victor Hugo did not attain the highest literary rank, but he was a generous and magnificent lyrist, whose music will long haunt the ears of mankind."

S. S. Cox, Minister to Turkey, has qualified, and will leave New York for his post about 17th June.

Cherokee—Its Minerals, &c.

Col. J. D. Cameron, one of the Editors of the Asheville *Daily Citizen*, while attending court in Cherokee, gives the following interesting account of the mineral wealth, &c., of that section:

There is a great future for Cherokee county, and that future is a near one. Railroad transportation is the key to unlock the great treasure house of mineral wealth. That key is at hand. And then what a store is to be laid open! What a flood of capital is to flow in! The minerals are the great wealth of this section, to lie hid, but not unknown, until capital can develop them, until machinery can reduce them, until railroads can transport them. All depends on transportation; but when that is furnished then will come the immediate working of the marble quarries, the increased activity of the talc beds, the rekindling of the fires of the iron furnaces, the clatter of the gold stamping mills, the influx of explorers after mines and minerals, the lavish inflow of foreign capital, the awakening of native industry, the stimulus to native enterprise, the hum, the bustle, the hope of a new life.

The mineral wealth of Cherokee is not overestimated. The marble, and that of the most beautiful and valuable kind, is undoubtedly there and in abundance. The talc without an equal in quality in the United States is there in inexhaustible supply. The iron, equal to the Swedes or Cranberry, is there, abundant as at the Birmingham mines, with a per centage of 70 per cent. Manganese is there as abundant and as high graded. Gray copper and chalcopyrite is there, offshoots of the famous Ducktown mines and probably as valuable. Galena is there with a rich per centage of silver; and gold, yes, gold, is there with such richness of ore as already to be in the hands of unlimited capital to be used when machinery can be brought in to reduce it. I saw ores that represented values of $200 to the ton. I saw others far richer even than these.

All of these await the coming in of the railroad. Then a marvelous revolution will be accomplished. Foreigners, or Northerners, unlike many North Carolinians, have not been blind to the value of Western North Carolina; have not been hostile to the construction of railroads through the mountains. Every inch of ground has been explored and mapped; and the moment the way is opened that ground will be occupied. Then a field for all other industries will be opened or enlarged. A profitable home market will be opened for the bountiful granaries of Hiwassee, Peach Tree, Nottely and Brasstown, and for the stock men of Valley River.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—The one bright spot of the commercial situation last week, and for that matter for some time past, was the sale of 20,000 packages of domestic cotton fabrics manufactured by mills which which are represented in this market by Messrs. Bliss, Fabyan & Co. The announcement of such an enormous offering naturally drew to this city a host of buyers from Western and Southern trade centres, all anxious to know whether bargains could be obtained. The result of the sale was as astonishing to these representatives as it was to the local trade. In view of the dulness which has characterized affairs here it was naturally inferred that the forced marketing of such an enormous quantity of goods through the auction room would cause a sharp drop in prices and produce an unfavorable effect on business generally. Instead of this it was found that the goods were quickly taken up and at prices only a fraction below those at which they were held by agents.

The influence of such an event in the mercantile world is soon shown. Had the sale been a failure, business would have undoubtedly received a set-back from which it could not have easily recovered; but as it proved a success, more disposition has been shown to take a fresh hold. The sale furthermore demonstrates that consumption has, at least to some extent, overtaken production, that there is a demand for staple manufactures at current prices, and that confidence in a better state of things is gradually returning The sale in question may prove to be the turning point towards a more active and prosperous condition of general business —*N. Y. World.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.—A strongly organized movement will soon be made to induce the President to appoint new civil service commissioners. The movement has been started by prominent Western politicians, whose democracy is of the most stalwart character. They say that if one democratic and two republican commissioners could properly look after the interests of democratic applicants under the civil service rules, then one republican and two democratic commissioners can be trusted to look after the interests of republican applicants. The gentlemen who are interested in this movement want an entirely new board. The president has not yet been regularly laid siege to, but a number of gentle intimations on the subject have been dropped. Under the law commissioners have no fixed term, and the president is expressly authorized to remove any of them, their successors of course to be confirmed by the Senate. Aside from opinions or purposes of partisans the personnel of the present civil-service commission is not of that character to command unqualified public endorsement, although nothing against the integrity of the commission has ever been adduced. The President has not given any expression on the subject so far, but it may justly be presumed that he will act in such a matter as this with care and deliberation, and should he come to the conclusion that the public interests would be subserved by making a change, would undoubtedly hesitate before constituting a majority of the board of the type which would be acceptable to the wild Democrats of the West.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Durham *Reporter* says that W. T. Blackwell, J. S. Carr and E. J. Parrish, Durham, N. C. have organized the Clingman Tobacco Cure Company; capital stock $10,000, to manufacture medicinal preparations.

MINISTER JARVIS RIGHTED.—The Washington *Gazette* says that John Roach sent a free pass to Minister Jarvis, but that he has not accepted it. He will pay his own way.

Concerning the Pension Act.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 25, 1885.

As numerous enquiries are being received at this office almost daily, as to whether widows whose husbands died from natural causes, while in the service of the Confederate States are entitled to the benefits of the pension act, ratified March 11, 1885, I take this method of informing the boards of inquiry, named in the act, that it is a question which will have to be considered and determined by the State Board, composed of the Governor, Auditor and Attorney-General, at its first meeting, which will not be held before July or August. I have consulted with the Attorney-General about the matter, and he thinks it would not be proper for him now to express an opinion (even if he had one) as he is a member of the Board and his colleagues on it are entitled to be consulted before he gives a formal opinion.

The State Board, however, will require every person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of the law to make formal application before the Boards of Enquiry, composed of the Commissioners, Clerks of Superior Courts and Sheriffs (as per forms furnished) to the end that each case may be considered on its particular facts.

Let the widows set forth with as much particularity as possible the times, places and circumstances of their husbands' deaths, the diseases, &c., and whether they died from wounds received in battle or not. These facts will enable the Board to intelligently pass upon each application separately, and the applicant will be notified, so that any fact lacking may be supplied if possible.

The opinion of the Board, and not of individual members, must be had before the question can be finally disposed of.

Very respectfully,
W. P. ROBERTS, Auditor.

State papers please copy.

A NEW DANGER.—The British Lion really appears to be in the toils. The English troops are called home from the Soudan only to be stopped at Alexandria and directed to remain in Egypt until further orders. The Guards are to go into garrison at Ramleh and the other troops in the vicinity of Cairo.

Of course this sudden halt of the returning soldiers creates a sensation and something of a panic. As the old women of England both sexes are now as terrified at the ghost of Russia as their grandfathers and grandmothers used to be at the name of Bonaparte, the order was at once attributed to a breaking up of the Russian negotiations. But it seems probable that the change of programme has a yet more critical significance.

The London *Times* of yesterday declares there is too much reason to fear that a hostile combination against British influence and interests in Egypt has been organized by the European powers. Reasons are given for this conclusion, and the *Times* adds: "There is more than enough in the affairs of Egypt to enforce the necessity of precaution, if not to justify positive disquietude."

There has long been widespread jealousy of England's encroachments and assumptions in Egypt, and it is not at all improbable that the other great powers may have resolved to put a stop to them. There are natural jealousies between the powers which may seem inconsistent with the idea of any such hostile combination as the *Times* indicates. But England stood unconcernedly by while France was crippled by Germany, and other nations may passively consent to see England's influence destroyed in Egypt, although it does not seem to be their policy to do so.

The sturdy old British nation would indeed be in a desperate condition if a combination of the powers should tie her hands in Egypt, neutralize the Suez Canal, and close the Dardanelles to her fleet, while Russia and the Afghans in alliance swarmed down upon her Indian possessions. Yet that is in fact the spectre which the *Times* now raises before the eyes of the people of England.—*N. Y. World.*

MORRISON'S FAILURE AS A LEADER.—Early in the session the Democrats nominated Col. Wm. R. Morrison as their candidate for Senator, and the Republicans Gen. John A. Logan—both representative men of their respective parties. The Republicans had the advantage, however, of having the shrewder more experienced leader. For while Col. Morrison is a sound Democrat and an honest politician, he is not a success as a leader of men. After his nomination he did but little to organize the Democratic party or to lead it to success, but for all that he made an heroic fight, and as he was selected by the party he was entitled to the vote of every Democrat. That he might have secured every vote had he been more conciliatory in his policy there can be no question. His brusqueness is his misfortune it will do in a single Congressional district. There is where Col. Morrison has made his reputation, and as long as he confines himself to the limit of his district he is a success. He has failed as the leader of the Democracy of the great State of Illinois, and that is all there is of it, and there is no use in making a pretense of its being otherwise nor of trying to conceal the fact. We should have rejoiced to see Col. Morrison elected, but if he could have been elected at any time he is to blame that he was not.—*Illinois State Register* (*Dem.*)

HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the new collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, Va., has a remarkable history. Forty years ago he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was subsequently elected to the U. S. Senate, where he served for fourteen years, until July 1861, when he was expelled on the ground of participation in the rebellion. He was secretary of State of the Confederacy, and a member of the Confederate Senate. He was afterwards elected Treasurer of the State of Virginia, which office he held till about the year 1880, since which time he has been living in retirement on his farm in Essex county. He is about 76 years of age. In 1860 he was a candidate for the Presidency before the Charleston convention. The office to which he is appointed pays $250 a year, with fees and commissions, amounting in all to less than one thousand dollars. Mr. Hunter was very much impoverished by the war, and was appointed to the office on his own application.

The President's Southern Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Administration's Southern policy is fairly outlined in the beginning already made in the removal of Virginia postmasters, Yesterday's batch was more warmly greeted because, following so soon upon the issuance of the Vilas circular, it was construed as an earnest of what was to come, and then in themselves the removals were cordially to be recommended by all lovers of an upright government. There is precious little sympathy here among Republicans for the sorrows of Mahone. The leading Republicans have not been united in their support of the fellow, and now that the Federal machine is being detached from his own, there are many of the old guard Republicans who say heartily that it is all right. There is a feeling in their circle that with the dissolution of the corrupt coalition a hope for ultimate success in some of the Southern States, notably Virginia and North Carolina, will be born and grow to fruition.

The determination of the Postmaster General, which has the hearty approbation of the President, to uproot the evil system of things at the South—the corruptions, inefficiency and low partisanism in Federal office—is accepted here as indicating a wide-reaching policy. It is said by Democrats that the retention of any Republicans in the Southern offices is not to be thought of, and while there may be here and there still a doubter, nearly all are encouraged to expect a sweep of the pestilent brood of office-holders in every Southern State. *Cor. Charlotte Observer.*

HE VIOLATES NO PLEDGE.—It is unquestionably true that the President's newness in the vast field of his present operations and want of familiarity with certain methods that belong to national and are not learned in State matters makes his work harder than it would be to an old stager. But it is admitted on all hands that he is a ready learner and goes up steadily to the head of the class. It is to be said, also, that President Cleveland is not only learning to understand new things, but has the capacity to unlearn what was learned amiss. No man has yet come forward to say that the President has deceived him or has in the slightest degree wavered from his word. There have been and are still angry men around Washington—men disappointed to the last degree, but not one has said that the President has violated a promise or done anything on which to form the charge of bad faith. How different is this from the usual experience with new administrations! Promises on the stage on which our President is acting are not only made in plenty, but frequently only to be violated with deliberation. It is a hard thing to say, but experienced politicians are witnesses to the fact that it has been no uncommon thing to hear men in numbers declare that in former times the President did not keep his word—only that the language would be a great deal stronger. One fact stands out above all others, to wit: That nothing of the kind is heard of President Cleveland. The fact is worth dwelling on. It is a rock in a sure foundation. The fact goes far to decide what in an important aspect the future will be.—*Cor Phil. Times.*

THE NEGRO IN THE CHURCH.—In the late Episcopal Convention held in Columbia, S. C., a question whether colored clergymen were entitled to seats in the convention, created quite a disturbance between the laity and clergy. Mr. Heywood asked the Bishop whether the two colored clergymen sitting in the convention were members. The Bishop answered that they were. Mr. Heywood moved that the regular business be suspended. This occasioned some discussion, which resulted in no action until Mr. Benet renewed the motion, which was voted down. Excited discussion followed as to whether the convention could be permanently organized before the Committee on Credentials had reported. Dr. Porter said that it seemed to be the opinion of some laymen that clergymen came there through the votes of laymen. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was on the floor by virtue of his orders as a priest of God, and he begged his brother clergymen to remember who and what they were. He stood there to assert his right as a priest of God. Mr. Benet said that Dr. Porter protested against drawing the color line. He maintained that it was even worse to draw the ecclesiastical line, and that Dr. Porter was there as a delegate and was amenable to the same investigation as any one else. The Rev. Mr. Wilson offered a compromise, which was not entertained. Sharp fighting went on until the Bishop put this question to the house, as to whether the affirmative decision of the Chair on the question of colored clergymen being eligible to membership should be sustained, and the Bishop decided the appeal voted down. Layman Jerry asked the Choir if that decision seated the colored clergymen. The Bishop answered affimatively. Mr. Jerry gave notice that he would protest against such ruling. The Bishop said that it would be respectfully received. The fight was then virtually over and the clergy had substantially won the victory, as the colored ministers retained their seats.

OPPOSITION TO THE FENCE LAW.—A discussion on the fence law question, which we are glad to say possesses the thoughts of our people just now, called forth the animadversions of an old lady, a land owner, who ranks herself among its staunchest opponents, "Drat that President for passing sich a law; I wish he had a bullet put clean through his head." Her interlocutor reminded her that the President had nothing to do with the making of the law; it was the Legislature that passed it. "Well," she snappishly answered, "I wish *he* had a bullet through *his* head."

We commend this to some of our friends down in Green and Lenoir. They will find that they are not left alone in their opposition, and that the above specimen of enlightenment on the subject is equal to their own.—*Asheville Citizen.*

News was received in this city yesterday afternoon that the steamer *John Dawson* was burned at Maultsby's Point, on Black river, at about 11 o'clock last Wednesday morning. The steamer caught fire in her upper works from the smoke stack and burned so furiously that all exertion proved fruitless to extinguish the flames.—*Wilmington Review.*

General Items.

Lake Worth has just made a shipment of watermelons.

Gen. Hazen has sued the New York *Times* in the sum of $100,000, for libel.

Fred Douglas denies that he has bought a pew in the church the President attends.

A proposition will be introduced into Congress next winter to establish a penny letter postage.

Speaker Carlisle will be a candidate for re-election next December. Mr. Randall it is authoritatively stated will not be a candidate.

Russia is constructing batteries at all strategic points along the Gulf of Finland. Large orders have been issued for gun carriages.

The plague at Plymouth, Pa., continues, and has spread to some of the neighboring towns, there have been over a thousand cases of sickness, all caused by neglect of sanitary regulations.

Francis J. Fargus, better known as "Hugh Conway," the author of "Called Back" died a few days ago at Monaco. He was an auctioneer at Bristol when "Called back" was published.

British officers have arrived at Herat. They were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. The officers report that the fortifications of Herat are stronger than they had supposed.

The trial of Cluverius for the murder of Lillian Madison progresses slowly. The evidence is entirely circumstantial, but very pointed. His chances at present look slim.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, now nearly one hundred and ten years old, is still able to attend personally to the business of his large estate, and takes a keen interest in current affairs, including politics.

Minister Phelps, by special instructions, relative to the protection of the legal right of American citizens, was present at the trial of the dynamiters Cunningham and Barton, both of whom were convicted and sentenced to prison for life.

Riel now that he is caught is still a source of trouble; he must be tried where he committed the offence. He claims that he is a citizen of the United States. He was a good republican in the Presidential campaign.

CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has called a convention of representatives of the various agricultural colleges and allied State institutions to meet in Washington on June 24th.

A VANDERBILTIAN SALARY.—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt states that he should want $10,000,000 a year salary for managing a railroad. It is surmised that his management of some of them has cost at least as much as that, although he did not call it salary.—*Boston Record.*

NEW YORK, May 19.—Prof. O'Dlam, formerly director of the Natatorium at Washington, D. C, and more recently engaged at Old Point Comfort, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River this afternoon and died soon after being taken from the water.

John Roach has made three trial trips with his dispatch boat, only to fail each time. William E. Chandler will make his third trial trip for the New Hampshire Senatorship in a week or two, with the chance that he will fail. Who will care for the American navy when these two worthies are finally done fore?

A SIMPLE DEFINITION.—The Republican organs are quarreling a good deal over the meaning of the term "offensive partisan." They are making too much of it. It is well known that an offensive partisan is a Republican office-holder—nothing more, nothing less.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A California paper gives a long account of an unclaimed fortune in England awaiting legal heirs, and among the names are a number of persons now residents of the eastern part of North Carolina, mainly Newbern. It is said that the Howards, Jenkins, Sloveis, Sears and Lawrences are among those in our State who may come in for shares. The property is said to aggregate about 500,000,000.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The inter-State drill exercises were resumed at the Exposition grounds this afternoon. The individual drill of the Cadets, three each from the Tuscaloosa, Auburn, Baton Rouge and South Carolina Cadets, was won by Sergt. J. T. Coleman, of the South Carolina Military Academy, who was presented with a handsome Battle of Sedan medal.—*Marion Star.*

Secretary Manning has directed that the issue of one and two dollar notes be discontinued for the present. It is said that this action has been taken for the purpose forcing the subsidiary coins into circulation, but this is denied at the Treasury Department. It is stated that the discontinuance became necessary by reason of the excessive issue of these notes of late, and because they are coming back to the Treasury for redemption in about as good condition as when first issued, which adds a considerable item to the expense account of the department. The order of the Secretary is simply in the line of economy.

LIBERTY EN ROUTE.—Yesterday the French frigate Isere, bearing the Statue of Liberty—the generous gift of the French nation to the foremost Republic of the world—left Rouen amid the booming of cannon, the salutes of the shipping and the plaudits of thousands of liberty-loving people. With fair winds the Isere will reach New York about the 10th prox.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Commandant of Governor's Island and the municipality will see that the Isere is gloriously welcomed. The day will be made a memorable one. There is patriotic sentiment enough left in the country for that—*N. Y. World, 21st.*

The citizens of Pittsboro gave an overwhelming majority in favor of subscribing to the Pittsboro and Moncure Railroad.

The *World's* Sunday edition has reached 157,172.

State Items.

North Carolina Fruit Growers Exposition will be held in Greensboro May 29th.

Col. J. M. Heck offered (at the cattle show) $850 for one cow, but the offer was declined.

The rain prevented Charlotte from celebrating the 20th of May according to the programme.

The Asheville *Citizen* says the Colorado beetle is playing havoc with the Irish potato vines in Buncombe.

A merchant near Danbury, N. C., leaves a trumpet at his door for the customers to blow to call him from the tobacco patch.

W. H. Wetmore has patented an attachment on a writing desk, for the convenience of arranging and assorting papers, &c.

Bishop Keener presides over the next session of the North Carolina Conference, to convene in Charlotte, November 25th next.

There will be a grand Musical Festival of Virginia and North Carolina, at Petersburg, to begin May 26th. It is to be a grand affair.

Rev. N. B. Cobb will deliver the address at the commencement of Thomasville Female College June the 4th; sermon by Rev. W. R. Gwaltney, of Greensboro, June 3d.

At last, after an interval of a good many years, perhaps ten, work has been resumed on the west tier of cells and the front building of the penitentiary.—*News and Observer.*

Ashe court was in session last week. Judge McRae held the court and made himself very popular in Ashe. He is a model Judge. His charge to the Grand Jury is spoken of as able and interesting. —*Landmark.*

The Charlotte *Democrat* comes to us this week in diminutive form. Mr. Yates says that the fall of Dr. McAden's building had rendered his office so unsafe that he feared to use his power press, as it might endanger the lives of the printers.

The Central Falls Manufacturing Company was reorganized here week before last as the Central Falls Manufacturing Company. J. H. Ferre was elected President, C. P. Frazier, Vice President, and Col. A. C. McAlister, Secretary and Treasurer.—*Ashboro Courier.*

The *Guardsman*, the new periodical devoted to the citizen soldiery of North Carolina, will be issued in a couple of weeks by the Oldham Publishing House, of Winston. The initial number will be superbly printed from new and beautiful type on heavy antique paper.

The surveying corps on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad reached this place on Wednesday last, and will remain here till next Wednesday, the 20th, when President Gray will be here to locate the depot, and to attend to other matters connected with the road.—*Mt. Airy News.*

We learn from the Wilmington *Star* that two serious accidents from kerosene occurred in that place last week. The first, Miss Catharine Costeen, was fatally burned. The other, Miss Katie Johnson, in pouring oil into the stove, was seriously so, but by the timely assistance of a colored man her life was saved.

Robt Jarvis and Charles Easton have been arraigned in court at Charlotte for supposed complicity in the dynamite explosion that caused such damage to the house of Minnie Bell.

Later—Easton has been discharged and Jarvis has been bailed.

A stock company has been formed who will erect at Southern Pines, a handsome and commodious hotel. $50,000 will be spent on the hotel. Col. Davis, the successful proprietor of the hotel at Kitterell's, will have charge. Southern Pines is said no be the place for consumptives. Its soil is sandy and porous, and consequently dry, and the air balmy and fresh.

A terrific storm of wind and hail passed over Gibsonville Station, Richmond county, on Saturday evening last, playing havoc with the growing crops. We learn that the cotton and grain of that section received serious, and it may be, irreparable damage. That portion of our State seems to be unfortunate in the way of storms, as the great cyclone of last year created great destruction of life and property.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

A GREAT SALE.—Perhaps the largest sale of land that ever took place in this State was perfected on Tuesday last 19th inst. Clark Whittier, of Lakeside, California, purchased of the Lava & Welsh Real Estate Company in Swain county, 60,000 acres of land situated near Charleston in that county. Mr. Whittier proposes to expend $200,000 on the property during the present year. He is a millionaire.—*Rirleigh Visitor.*

STATE GUARD NOTES.—It was yesterday definitely decided by Gov. Scales to have the encampment at Asheville in July. Tents will be at once purchased by the State. There is no doubt that there will always hereafter be annual encampments, and the purchase of tents is a wise step on the part of Gov. Scales, who is so earnest in his efforts to advance the interests of the State Guard, in which he feels so much pride.—*News and Observer.*

W. D. Cook, Esq., for many years the principal of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died at Staunton, Va., last week.

W. H. Crow, a highly esteemed citizen of Raleigh, widely known as Insurance Agent, committed suicide last week. Mr. Crow had been acting strangely for some time, and was evidently deranged.

As announced in yesterday's issue, Mrs. Emma Blackwell, wife of Col. W. T. Blackwell, died at the home of her husband yesterday at 4 p. m. The deceased was a daughter of W. J. Exum, Esq., of Wayne county, and thirty years old.—*Durham Reporter.*

The *News and Observer* records the death, at Oaks, Orange county, on the 16th inst., of Mrs. Eliza A. Bingham, in the 85th year of her age. She was a daughter of Judge Norwood, wife of the distinguished Wm. Bingham of the famous Bingham School, and mother of the successors of that admirably conducted institution.

OBSERVER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. H. COHEN—Removal.
H. C. FISHER—Pensions.
P. M. HALE—Raleigh Register.
Z. B. NEWTON—Administrator.
H. W. LILLY—For Sale or Rent.
JAS. D. McNEILL—Merchant Mills.
DUNCAN SHAW—Notice to Magistrates.

ABOUT TOWN.

MORE PROOF.—Fourteen car loads of iron for the Wilson & Fayetteville Railroad arrived here yesterday.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—At the meeting of the Magistrates on Monday next, a new Board of Education will be elected, Taxes levied, and the new Road Law be discussed, and various other matters.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, and Willie Black, of Robeson, are in the city in attendance at Court.

Mr. J. C. McCaskill, a prominent merchant of Shoe Heel, was in the city this week.

REGULAR MEETING OF U. H. AND H.—The regular monthly meeting of the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, June 4th, at 5 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of the Secretary.

INSTINCT OF BIRDS.—We have seen a letter from Michigan which states that as soon as the snow melted from the trees, and before the trees had commenced to put forth buds the robins began building their nests on the bare limbs. One week later the leaves were forming rapidly and spring had come.

THE LECTURE WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The Lecture delivered by the Rev. F. W. Eason on last Wednesday evening before the Library Association, is very highly spoken of by those who were so fortunate as to have attended. The subject, "The Ministry of Poesy," was treated in a manner worthy of the lecturer, which is sufficient commendation. It is to be regretted that the inclement weather prevented a large attendance.

BAGGING GRAPES.—A gentleman of this town who gives a good deal of attention to the culture of the finer varieties of grapes, tells us that last summer he tried the experiment of covering his grapes with paper bags; he did it to protect them from the birds, but he found that they ripened more uniformly and were more luscious. A writer in the *Farm and Fireside*, recommends it as a preventive of rot. He says that rot is produced by atmospheric influences, sudden changes from heat to cold or is the effect of the sun, &c., that if covered with paper bags this is entirely obviated. The experiment is certainly worthy of trial.

PINK TEA.—The Pink Tea entertainment will begin at 6½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon, June 2d, at the Fayetteville Hall. The ladies are doing all in their power to make it beautiful and attractive, and every one wishing to spend a pleasant evening should by all means attend. Every one is earnestly solicited to contribute something. Those contributing milk, sugar, and eggs, will send it to either Mrs. J. C. Thomson or Mrs. T. J. Green; and all other contributions, send to the Hall as early as possible Tuesday afternoon. The Decorative and Lemonade Committees are requested to meet in Fayetteville Hall Monday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Committees will meet in the Hall at 8½ o'clock Tuesday morning.

COURT WEEK.—The Spring term of Cumberland Superior Court is being held here this week—Judge Avery presiding. There was an immense crowd in attendance on Monday. The Judge's charge was a plain and intelligent one, clearly defining the law and its necessity, etc. There are no capital cases to be tried at this term—our last two Courts gave us a sufficit—but it will be the duty of Judge Avery to resentence Tom Gee, Joe Howard and Tom McNeill, if the papers are received in time. Considerable progress has been made in the State Docket, and it is probable that all important cases will be disposed of before Saturday. J. C. Geddie is Foreman of the Grand Jury.

MEETING OF THE LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the LaFayette Light Infantry held at their Armory on the 25th inst., Col. J. B. Starr was elected Captain; Capt. A. B. Williams, 1st Lieutenant; Mr. D. A. McMillan, 2d Lieutenant. After the disposal of all business, an entertainment was given, which was participated in by their fellow comrades, the Fayetteville Independent Company, and also by other invited guests, among whom were Judge Avery, Solicitor McIver, and Mr. D. H. McLean, of Harnett. We learn that they had a good time, full of mirth and enjoyment.

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—Mrs. W. G. Hall, who worked so zealously in getting up the Cantata of the Twin Sisters, and who added so much to its success by her artistic music, has as her reward, the pleasure of contributing the net proceeds (ninety dollars) to that institution of charity, the Union Home and Hospital. She deserves the thanks of not only the institution, but of our people, who are devoting themselves to the continuance of this good work. Good work like this has its reward, and we know that the example set by our good women is meeting with words of cheer from abroad, and that letters are received making enquiries of the way and manner of conducting it, so that others may go and do likewise.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Dr. B. F. Dixon, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, was here last Sunday. In the morning he preached in the Methodist church before a large and appreciative congregation. In the afternoon he delivered an address before the Sunday School of that church, in whose behalf he came. The address is highly spoken as replete with bright and sparkling gems of thought mingled with pleasantry, suited to the capacity of the children—that they were delighted, and carried to their homes many pleasant things, is praise enough. There is no denomination that gives more time and means to the building up of their Sunday School than the Methodists of this town. They recognize the fact, one learned by experience, that these little ones will ere many years pass, be leaders where they are now taught, and they are sowing thoughts and inculcating principles that will in after years be to these, what is now to the elders, the brighest and happiest time of their lives.

Sundry Observations.

Weather fine for crops.

Plenty of rain last week.

Give a premium to the best essay on the cultivation of crops, the improvement of land—open to farmers only.

There is a contribution box for the Bartholdi Statue at the People's Bank.

Dr. T. M. Hunter will attend the State Dental Association Convention at Charlotte next week. He is its Secretary.

Work on the "short cut" is steadily progressing.

On Monday last a large Bear was seen on the East side of the river near the plantation of Mr. Noel Gainey.

The canvass awning recently put up in front of Mr. H. R. Novitzky's store is one of the neatest and most conveniently arranged of any that have been erected.

What say our people or the Agricultural Society to the proposition to offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the largest and finest yield of tobacco in Cumberland.

Let our premiums be worth contending for, so that we may have better stock, better butter, better everything. A spirit of rivalry is a great incentive, and this is the way to create it.

Cotton and corn have been greatly benefitted by the recent warm rains, and a farmer tells us that the stand is good and the plant finer than he has ever seen it. The present outlook for a fine crop is promising.

Jane Harman, for nearly thirty years a favorite and trusted servant of Mr. E. J. Lilly, died on Haymount, May 26th, aged 64 years. "Well done good and faithful servant!"

Work on the cement pavement which is to extend from Cohen's old stand to the corner, is being rapidly pushed forward. Our city once had the worst, but will soon have the best sidewalks in the State.

The following Doctors from this county attended the State Medical Convention at Durham, and after examination were granted the right to follow their calling: Drs. J. A. Hodges, Fayetteville; T. C. Bullock, Cedar Creek; J. M. Emmitt, Rockfish, and E. T. Williams, Cedar Creek.

Hon. Wharton J. Green left here Monday for Washington City. He will give special attention to the postoffices, &c., and many whose long deferred hopes have made them sick at heart, will be made well by government physic.

A protracted meeting has been going on during the week at the Methodist church of this place, both morning and evening. The attendance is large and much interest manifested. The Rev. Mr. Wood, the pastor in charge, is ably assisted by the Rev. C. M. Pepper.

A few days ago, having business on the East side of the river, we rode over the bridge. The hour was about 2 p. m., when the travel is least. Ahead of us were five buggies returning from town. On the other carriage way, going to town, were at least ten or twelve carts, wagons and buggies, and this, remember, was at the dullest hour of the day. We have crossed the bridge at all seasons of the year, and at different hours of the day, but never recollect seeing more than a half dozen vehicles on the bridge at any time before. What a difference a Free Bridge makes!

THANKS.—We take this method, at the earliest opportunity, on behalf of the Fayetteville M. E. Sunday School and all the excursionists, on our recent visit to to express our high appreciation of the large and ample provision made for our comfort and entertainment—the true and abounding South Carolina hospitality, and the hearty welcome extended us by the various committees and citizens, to their beautiful city, all crowned by a magnificent Pyramid of most fragant flowers fresh plucked from the garden. And to assure them of the sincerity of our gratitude, we assume the full responsibility of saying to them on behalf of our Sunday School and the citizens of our historic town generally, that if at any time they may wish to pay us a like visit we will do all that within us lies to render their stay as enjoyable as is possible. And we hope it may be their pleasure at an early day to command our services, and it shall be our delight to obey.

W. W. COLE,
W. WATSON,
B. E. SEDBERRY.
J. M. LAMB,
G. A. THOMSON,
Committee.

For the Observer.

The Lawn Party, for the benefit of the Fayetteville Cornet Band, was an entire success in every way, being a most pleasant and profitable entertainment. Something over one hundred and twelve dollars was taken in during the time it was kept open. Mrs. Rebecca Bledsoe Buxton, assisted by a full corps of notable and efficient ladies, were in charge of the affair, and at only a few days notice, accomplished wonders in soliciting and obtaining contributions.

STOKES.

For the Observer.

An Acknowledgement.

Mrs. W. G. Hall has given the entire proceeds of her recent Cantata (ninety dollars) to the Union Home and Hospital, and the members of the Association desire to thank her, very gratefully, for her kind and generous gift.

MRS. T. D. HAIGH,
President Union Home and Hospital.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBOR HAS TO SAY.—The editor or the Bennettsville *Chronicle*, who has been looking around our town, has something to say of us, and to us. Read it that you may profit thereby:

"While in Fayetteville we examined the cotton seed oil mill owned by A. B. Williams & Co. This enterprise, we were informed, is paying well, and is supplying not only Cumberland and adjoining counties in North Carolina with first class meal, but ours as well. Or at least a considerable quantity. The entire outfit of this oil mill cost about $20,000. A. B. Williams & Co., hope to be able to furnish our entire county next season, and owing to the proximity of the two sections they can well afford to furnish cheaper than others at a greater distance. Just here we would like to inform not only the Oil Mill Company, but others of Fayetteville, that the trade of this section cannot be influenced by place or relationship, and to secure it they must show to our people the advantages to be derived from business intercourse with them. Ours are a practical business people, who adhere strictly to the rules of political economy. They are enterprising enough to seek business with business people—those who will give the greatest bargains, the greatest amount, quality always considered, for the money invested. Fayetteville certainly has advantages of this section, and it is left to be shown whether her business men will so use this advantage as to influence or induce the trade of other sections.

North Carolina Medical Society.

DURHAM, N. C., May 21, 1885.—The Nominating Committee through its Chairman, Dr. A. G. Carr, made the following report:

President—Dr. Jos. Graham, Charlotte.
Vice-Presidents—H. T. Bahnson, Salem; L. J. Picot, Littleton; J. L. McMillan, Red Springs; W. W. Faison, Goldsboro.
Secretary—Julian A. Baker, Taboro.
Treasurer—R. L. Payne, Lexington.
Orator—G. W. Long, Graham.
Essayist—R. S. Young, Concord.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Wilson; Geo. G. Thomas, Wilson; W. T. Bonett, Burgaw; J. A. Baker, Tarboro.

BOARD OF CENSORS.

Dr. W. J. Love, Wilson; Thos. F. Wood, Wilson; W. W. Lane, Wilson.

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. J. W. Faison, T. F. Wood, E. Grissom, W. W. Lane, John McDonald, S. H. Lyle, S. W. Stephinson, J. B. Gunter, W. P. Bead, J. L. Nicholson, D. B. McNeill, F. M. Rountree.

DELEGATES TO THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Drs. W. H. Whitehead, N. M. Johnson, Geo. A. Foote.

DELEGATES TO THE SOUTH CAOLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Drs. G. G. Smith, S. B. Jones, W. S. Crump.

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in Newbern on the 3d Wednesday in May.

On motion the officers were installed. Drs. Carr and Cobb were appointed a committee to escort the new President, Dr. Jos. Graham to the chair, who said:

"This unexpected surprise is equalled only by the great pride I feel at the generous partiality which has prompted you to place me in this exalted position. In the discharge of the duties of President I shall be guided only by an eye single to the advancement of the interests of the North Carolina State Medical Society, and the elevation of the noble profession whose worthy representative you are."—*Durham Reporter.*

DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.—Last Sunday evening, Henry M. Risbton, a young man who for a year or more past had been book keeper in Mr. B. W. Graves's store in this place, died in Leaksville, N. C., of consumption. He had been in a feeble state of health for some time, and on last Saturday week went for rest and recuperation, to Leaksville, where he had stayed with Dr. Fields of that place. After going there he continued to grow worse and his unexpected death was quite a shock to his friends here. The burial took place in Leaksville.

The deceased was about twenty years of age and a son of Mr. H. Rishton, who was formerly superintendent of the Morotock Cotton Mills in this place. He was a young man of commendable habits and deportment and was a consistent member of Main Street Methodist Church.—*Danville Register.*

HOW IT OPERATES IN UNION COUNTY.—The stock or no fence law has now been in operation in this county for 18 months, and its advantages after practical experience, are so apparent that it would take a magnifying glass to find a man who would have the temerity to oppose it. Some of its strongest opponents are now its best friends. Here are some of its benefits, and we do not by any means exhaust the catalogue: Reduction in the cost of fencing, at least three-fourths; advance in the price of land; time gained for improving land formerly spent in keeping up fences; better preparation for saving forage to carry stock through the winter; improvement of stock and cattle and diary products. A popular vote of the country would be almost unanimous in favor of retaining the law. We commend the law to counties that are not experiencing its benefits.—*Monroe Enquirier.*

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—Those desiring an excellent Raleigh weekly cannot do better than to try the Raleigh *Register*, whose advertisement appears in the *Star*. Its editor ranks with the ablest men in the State, and while we do not always see alike, we hold his abilities, learning and skill with the pen in the highest regard. It is a pleasure to say this, because it can be said with candor and truth.—*Wil. Star.*

AN ENERGETIC MAN.—Dr. Benbow, of this place. is in the third year of his experience in dairying. His farm, consisting of 270 acres is located a mile from town. It begins to show the effect of the management that promises to develope the dairy interest in this section of the State. Every stall in the capacious stable is occupied, and among the animals there are several fine Jerseys. Part of the farm is seeded with a mixed crop of wheat, barley and oats, which is now being cut and fed in its green state. The second growth is turned under, enriching, the soil for a crop of corn. On the farm is a large silo and the doctor expects to make ensilage enough to winter his stock. His ensilage experiment last year was highly satisfactory, and has encouraged him to build a second and larger silo. The stock has free access to the finest spring water, which is pumped into the yard by a wind mill. The temperature of the milk house is regulated by an air current. This is obtained by means of a blind ditch, extending from the spring to the pit in the milk house. In the ditch is placed a square box. The house is ventilated so as to produce a current that will give a certain temperature. As yet this is an experiment; but the doctor says the idea is based on sound scientific principles. Should it prove a success it is easy to see the great economy in handling the milk.

In connection with the dairy is run a breeding farm, but this, as yet, is on a small scale. We also noticed a spring chicken factory and some fine Jersey hogs, a magnificent Jack and an immense Jersey bull. And lastly, a garden which is expected to furnish fresh vegetables for the Benbow House. In time the doctor will build a handsome residence on one of the overlooking hills, and will be known as the Dairy King of North Carolina.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH THE SOUTH.—The *Evening News* in its Norfolk local columns, had the following piece of railroad news. We do not know where the *News* obtained its information, but we hardly think it is correct. It says:

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, extending from Portsmouth, Va., to Weldon, N. C., brings to the Atlantic Seaboard a large number of passengers whose destination is northward. That Railroad Company has made a connection with the Bay Line of steamers running to Baltimore, and is now forwarding passengers by that route. The managers of the new line to Norfolk (the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad) have ascertained that the Seaboard and Roanoke Company was using its influence against their line in favor of the steamboats. This has incited them to build a line of their own, which will extend from a connection with the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Suffolk, Va., to Wilson, N. C., a distance of 120 miles. From the latter point a line seventy miles in length, under the control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad system is under contract, and extensions are to be made under this latter system to Columbia, S. C. This new route will give the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Company a connection with the South by its own and allied roads, and make it independent of antagonistic railway companies.—*Roanoke News.*

ITS NEWSPAPER A TRUE INDEX TO THE BUSINESS PROSPERITY OF A TOWN.—An exchange well says that the country newspaper is a true index to the prosperity of the town in which it is published. If its colums are filled with plates and patent medicine cuts, instead of bright home advertisements, strangers will know at a glance that the town wherein it is the administering angel, is dead, and if they are seeking a location they will give it a wide berth. The advertisements which appear in your home paper clearly indicate the prosperity of the place and will do as much to attract people to the town and county as anything else.

MARRIED.

SANDERS—LONG—At the residence of Dr. Farquard Smith, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. D. D. McBryde, Miss LILLIAN L. LONG to Mr. W. L. SANDERS, of Johnston.

DIED.

OCHILTREE—On Haymount, on Tuesday morning last, Miss ANN ELIZA OCHILTREE.

The funeral took place from St. John's Church on yesterday afternoon.

MONROE—In Georgia, on the 24th inst., JOHN GRAHAM MONROE, in the 22d year of his age.

COBB—At his residence, near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, Rev. JORDAN H. COBB, aged 75 years. He was born in Sampson county, but had been a resident of Robeson for more than fifty years. A good man is gone to his reward.

Clinton *Caucasian*, Raleigh *Register, News and Observer* please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A BAD CONSCIENCE DOES NOT TROUBLE children, but worms make their nights sleepless and kills them. One 25 cent bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will save them from disease and death.

Oil from Nature's Wells.

The skin of the head is kept soft and flexible by a secretion from the oil glands. When these are clogged the hair dries and falls off. Parker's Hair Balsam renews their action, restores the original color to the hair and makes it soft and glossy. It also eradicates dandruff. Not greasy, not a dye, delicately perfumed. Delightful for a lady's toilet table. The best of dressings. Preferable to all similar articles because of its superior cleanliness and purity.

Struck by Two Young Savannahians.

Yesterday it was developed that one-fifth of ticket No. 59,075, in The Louisiana State Lottery, in the drawing of April 14th, was purchased by two young men of Savannah. Messrs. John W. Haywood and L. M. Verdery, who have secured for fifty cents each the handsome sum of $7,500. They are clever, worthy young gentlemen, and have our congratulations upon their fortune.—*From the Savannah Evening Times, April 19th.*

Are You Tired of Being Sick?

We want to say a word to the men, women and girls who work in stores, offices and factories. There are hundreds of thousands of you in the country. Very few of you are well. You are shut up too much and exercise too little. In this way you get sick. Your blood is bad, your digestion poor, your head often aches, you don't feel like work. Your liver, stomach and kidneys are out of order. Parker's Tonic has cured hundreds of such cases. It is pure, sure and pleasant.

Mr. W. C. Lowrey, a leading Merchant in Perquimmons Co., N. C., buys "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" by the gross, and says it is the best selling Vermifuge he can buy. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

"Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" is made from a Recipe used in his practice for over fifteen years. Doctors need not hesitate to prescribe it. Write for Recipe if you want it. It is not a Patent Medicine. 120-3t

A Grateful Mother.

My little boy when only two years old had what was said to be a stroke of paralysis, affecting his right limb, and for many months he could not walk. His health became exceedingly feeble. No one dreamed he would ever recover from his misfortune, and hope had left my own heart of ever rearing him to manhood. Finally he commenced to use his limbs a little, but the ankle joint had become impotent, and in attempting to walk his foot would turn to one side, and the ankle bone would touch the floor. With that anguish which only a mother can feel, I first realized he was to be a cripple all his life. With the aid of a steel ankle brace he was enabled to get around the house. His health was completely shattered, and with an aching heart and gravest apprehensions I watched the livid expression of countenance and splotches on his face that would come and go. What a widowed mother's affection could do was done, but with little permanent benefit. Being assured by friends that Swift's Specific would do him good, through their kindness I secured several bottles. I commenced to give it to my child about the first of last July (1884). The first bottle acted like a charm upon his system. After taking the second bottle his complexion cleared up and strength began to increase. He threw away his braces several months ago, and now walks better than he ever did with it. The ankle joint has regained its strength and the foot its proper position, and the large lump on the ankle, caused by friction and unnatural use, has disappeared. He is now in his sixth year; his health is as good and he is as lively as any child of his age. He has taken six bottles of S. S. only, but the change has been wonderful, and everybody who had seen him before he commenced to take the medicine are astonished at his appearance now. For the first time since his illness I feel in my heart the hope of rearing him. With devout gratitude to Him who gave him, I bless the day I ever heard of this remedy. It has saved to me my child.

MRS. C. W. SHINHOLSER.
Rutland, Ga., Feb. 2, 1885.

Catarrh of the Head.

For years I have been the victim of catarrh, one of the most treacherous and fatal of all diseases. After exhausting all the remedies that came to my knowledge, I was attracted by the advertisement of S. S. S., and determined to give it a fair trial. To my infinite surprise and the astonishment of many sympathizing friends, I have been thoroughly cured. As to the virtue of Swift's Specific, I can find no words or language to express my praise thereof. If it had not been for S. S. S. I would not be able to write even this much.

L. S. WASSUM, Gettysburg, O.
Jan. 14th, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	25@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.45	Irish, bbl.	2.75@0.00
CHICKENS—	30@00	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@11	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@8¼
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7@00
FODDER—	75@80	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@85	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	65@70	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	85@90	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.50
Spirits	27@00 cents.
Rosin. Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 26—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—℔ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.09, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

REMOVAL.

N. H. COHEN,

AGENT FOR L. L. WORRELL'S LIVE Wool Factory, has removed to the store recently occupied by W. L. Hawley, next door East of Rose & Lenk, where will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c.

Mr. Worrell having increased his facilities for Wool Carding, will be pleased to serve his former patrons and the public generally.

N. H. COHEN,
Local Agent.
May 28. 1t

For Sale or Rent.

ONE TEAM OF FOUR MULES, AND ONE of Three Mules, with wagons. All in good condition.

Apply to H. W. LILLY.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 28. 120-3t

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.

The Largest and Best
Selected Stock in the State.

Our long experience and paying Spot Cash, enables us to purchase goods from the Importers and Manufacturers at Jobbers prices; hence we can furnish the best grade's of goods at 10 to 20 per cent below regular retail prices.

An elegant line of

Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

Orders filled with care.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

HOW HARD, HARD,

IT IS TO ADVERTISE AND NOT SELL GOODS.
Every Dollar Judiciously Spent in Advertising
Brings Back in Return at the Lowest Calculation Ten.
So you see it's not Reckless Extravagance Always.

Huske's Hardware House

Is the place to supply yourselves with what is needful to Build, Rebuild or Improve. "We speak whereof we know."

Hames, Hinges, Hoes.
H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Fine, Fancy, Fresh Candies, Canned Goods, Cakes, &c.

Peaches, Plum Pudding, Pickles, Pine Apples, &c.

A. S HUSKE & CO.
May 21, 1885. 119-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff,

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

RALEIGH REGISTER.

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it, and then remit $2 to pay for your

State Democratic Paper,

the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

PENSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pension Board of Cumberland County will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday June 18th, 1885, to hear and decide the claims of all persons who wish to apply for Pensions under the act passed by the last General Assembly.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk
Board County Commissioners.
May 28, 1885. 120-2t

Notice to Magistrates.

THE MAGISTRATES OF CUMBERLAND County are requested to assemble at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of June, at 10 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.

DUNCAN SHAW, Ch'n.
May 28, 1885. 1t

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills. Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

HAVING

This Day Received the
First Shipment
of my very carefully selected
SPRING
stock of
MEN'S FINE
Custom Made
CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

Terrible Scenes at Khartoum.

Two men arrived here yesterday (April 11) whose story throws some fresh light on the cayture of Khartoum. They were soldiers in Gordon's army, taken at the time and sold as slaves, but who ultimately escaped. Their names are Said Abdullah and Jacob Mahomet. I will let them tell their own history. I have given you some account of this story by telegraph, and it has been dartly made familiar substantially through other channels. They continued: 'That night Khartoum was delivered into the hands of the rebels. It fell through the treachery of the accursed Farig Pasha, the Circassian, who opened the gate. May he never reach Paradise! May Shaytan take possession of his soul! But it was Kismet. The gate was called 'Bouri.' It was on the Blue Nile. We were on guard near, but did not see what was going on. We were attacked and fought desperately at the gate. Twelve of us were killed and 22 retreated to a high room, where we were taken prisoners. And now came the ending. The red flag with the crescent was destined no more to wave over the palace; nor would the strains of the hymn of his Highness the Effendina be heard any more at evening within Khartoum. Blood was to flow in her streets, in her dwellings, in her very mosque, and on the Kenniseh of the Narsira.

"A cry arose, 'To the palace!' A wild and furious band rushed toward it, but they were resisted by the black troops, who fought desperately. They knew there was no mercy for them, and that even were their lives spared they would be enslaved, and the state of the slave, the perpetual bondage with hard task-masters, is worse than death. Slaves are not treated well, as you think; heavy chains are round their ankles and middle and they are lashed for the least offense till blood flows. We had fought for the Christian Pasha and for the Turks and we knew that we should receive no mercy. We (the party I was with) could not help being taken prisoners. The house was set on fire. The fight raged and the slaughter continued till the streets were slippery with blood. The rebels rushed onward to the palace. We saw a mass rolling to and fro, but did not see Gordon Pasha killed. He met his fate as he was leaving the palace near the large tree which stands on the esplanade. The palace is not a stone's throw, or, at any rate, a gunshot, distance from the Austrian Consul's house. He was going in that direction, to the magazine on the Rennisel, a long way off. We did not hear what became of his body, nor did we hear that his head was cut off, but we saw the head of the traitor Farig, who met with his deserts.

"And now fearful scenes took place in every house and building, in the large market place, in the small bazars. There were the same terrible scenes in the dwellings where the window sills and door lintels were painted azrek, where there had been many feasts and fantasias, where merissa had flowed in plenty, and where the walls were built of wahal and the roof built of dhoora stalk. Men were slain shrieking for mercy, when mercy was not in the hearts of our savage enemies. Women and children were robbed of their jewels of gold and jewels of silver, of their bracelets, necklaces of precious stones, and carried off to be sold to the Bishareen merchants as slaves. Yes, and white women too—Egyptians and Circassians who wore the burko over their faces, the rabtah, and the turbah, and the kurs on their heads—ladies clad in silk and satin gibbehs and saltaks. Mother and daughter alike were dragged off from their homes of comfort. These were widows wives, and daughters of Egyptian officers, some of whom had been killed with Hicks Pasha; wives and children of Egyptian merchants formerly rich, owning ships and mills, gardens and shops. These were sold afterward, some for 340 thaleries or more, some for 250 according, to age and good looks. And the poor black women already slaves and their children were taken off, too. These were sold, too, for the 100, 80 or 70 thaleries. Their husbands and masters were slain before their eyes, and yet I hear it said there was no massacre at the taking of Khartoum! They lie who say so, and are in league with Mahomet Achmet. You must not believe all that men coming from Omdurman tell you. Mahomet Achmet and the Dervishes send you false reports of everything, and you believe them; then they laugh. This fighting and spilling of blood continued till dohra, till the sun rode high in the sky—red, yet darkened by smoke and dust. There was riot and clamor, hubbub and wrangling over spoil; cursing was heard till the hour of evening prayer. But the Muzzin was not called; neither were any prayers offered up at the mosque on that dark day in the annals of Khartoum. But the history of those scenes will not be written on its records: for all scrolls and papers and books in the archives were destroyed and scattered abroad. Yet the howling herd, possessed by *afasect* and gin—the screeching devils bespattered with gore, swarming about in droves and bands, found not the plunder that they had been promised or had expected. Then they were exasperated. Their fury knew no bounds, and they sought out Farig Pasha, but he was with the Dervishes. He had presented himself to them as one deserving well of honor and rewards. 'Where is the hidden treasure of the Greek merchants and Cachalees; of Leontides and Georgio Themetrio? Yes, and of the Franchesi Marquet; of the Italian Michaelo?' Farig was questioned, but he swore by Allah and by the souls of his farthers back to three generations that Gordon had no money, and that he knew of no hidden money or treasure. 'You lie,' cried the Dervishes. 'You wish after a while to come here, dig, and get it for yourself. If the Inglezze had no money or silver, how did he make all those silver medals we have seen?'

"Most of them are lead,' Farig replied, and he paid every one with paper. 'It is false,' they replied, and now have a care; listen to what we are going to say to you. We are sure you know where the money lies concealed. We are not careful of your life, for you have betrayed the man whose salt you had eaten; you have been the servant of the infidel, and you betrayed even him. Unless you unfold this secret of the buried treasure you shall surely die.'

"But Farig, it is said—for we were not there—seeing that his end was approaching, that his words were not believed, assumed a proud and haughty bearing and an attitude of defiance. "I care not,' he said,' for your threats. I have told the truth, Allah knows. There is no money, neither is there treasure. You are magnoons to suppose there is money, but if there were you would not divide it fairly among your followers—to every one his portion. You would keep it among yourselves. I have done a great deed. I have delivered to your lord and master the city, which you could never have taken without my help. You would have been beaten back from the trenches by the Inglezze, who, even now, await their time to punish you, and I have secrets regarding these, which, if I die, will die with me. I tell you again there is no treasure, but you will rue the day if you kill me.'

"One among the Dermishes then stepped forward and struck him, bound as he was, in the mouth, telling him to cease his fool's prophecies; while another, incensed, rushed at him and struck him on the back of his neck with his two edged sword, so that with one blow his head fell from his shoulders.

"So perished the arch-traitor—may his soul be afflicted! But as for Gordon Pasha, the magnanimous, may his soul be 'enjoying fuller knowledge!'

"I say nearly all the Egyptian men were slain in spite of their casting themselves down and praying for mercy. Farig Pasha's head was then carried off to Mahomet Achmet." Farig Pasha was probably a Circassian, it was the name of the son of Berkook, founder of the Memlook dynasty. The story of these men, as far as it goes, seems trustworthy. The Egyptians who have escaped declare that they alone fought, and that the blacks gave in; but nobody believes this.—*London Daily News.*

Luck.

The other day a young lady residing in the South found a large number of stalks of four-leaved clover, whereupon she sent them to President Cleveland with a nice little note expressing the hope that they would bring him good luck. Her act displays an ignorance in regard to the nature of luck which is unfortunately by no means uncommon.

That finding a four-leaved clover brings good luck is universally conceded. The luck, however, is limited to the finder, and is not negotiable. The same is true of horseshoes. The man who finds a horseshoe in the road should be envied even by the holder of half a million dollars worth of mining stock; but he can no more convey his good luck to another man by giving him the horseshoe than the owner of the mining stock can enrich his creditors by assigning the stock to them. The finder of horseshoes or four-leaved clovers can destroy his own luck by giving them away and thus insulting fortune, but he cannot convey to another the luck which he himself rejects.

The young Southern girl who found a dozen four-leaved clovers had only to wait in patience for the overwhelming good luck that they would in time have brought to her. She destroyed her luck, however, when she gave the clovers to the President. Not only was the gift a useless one, but even if it could have been useful it would have been unnecessary. There can be no doubt that the early path of President Cleveland was simply paved with four-leaved clover and horseshoes. They have brought to him the very best quality of good luck in unmeasured quantity, and to give him four-leaved clovers now would be as absurb as it would be to give a ten-cent piece to Mr. Vanderbilt. All that the young Southern girl has achieved is the rejection of the good luck that was fairly hers, and no right-minded man can witness such a waste without pain.

In regard to ill luck, while no one believes that it can be got rid of by passing it on to some one else, there are those who imagine that it can be frustrated by boldly denying its existance. It is the false theory which has led to the establishment of the "Thirteen Club" in this city and of its imitator in Chicago Now nothing is more certain than that ill luck cannot be avoided. If it has been incurred either by making one of thirteen at a dinner table or by riding behind white horses it will sooner or later show itself. The Chicago "Thirteen Club" is already in a fair way to learn this lesson. At its last dinner each man had a candle in front of him, and the candle of one of the diners suddenly went out of its own accord. That unhappy man is now convinced that thirteen is an unlucky number. He understands that he has trifled with a very serious matter, and that he will be duly punished. The ill luck that will befall him unquestionably be far worse than death, and already he is dreading lest it should take the form of the publication of his portrait in the *Sun* or of a poem addressed to him by Lord Tennyson. It is very certain that he will never again attend a dinner of the "Thirteen Club," and in all probability he will now begin to study with reverent attention the nature and laws of ill luck.

Senator John Sherman, who is believed to still have the Presidential bee buzzing in one corner of his bonnet, talks of visiting the South, where, he says, he "hopes to remove prejudice and relieve the apprehensions of a large number of Southern people that Republicans like myself do not have the same hearty desire to promote their interests and prosperity as fully as we do the interests and prosperity of our own State and section." And while he is about it perhaps he will tell how his own "interests and prosperity" have enabled him during the twenty-four years' reign of the Republican party to save from his annual salaries of never more than $8,000 and generally $5,000 a year a fortune commonly estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.—*World.*

HAYES RESTING EASY.—The missing two cents in the Treasury Department have been found. This quiets poor Mr. Hayes, who was fearful that he would be compelled to pay a portion of the deficit. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary of State under President Arthur, died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, Wednesday evening last.

Grants House in Piladelphia is to be sold. It was the gift of Philadelphia citizens in 1865, and cost $33,000.

Physioloy in Our Common Schools.

Many of the recent State gatherings of our educators have been unusally full of interest and profit. Physical culture, normal school, compulsory education and other topics of equal importance received the the attention they deserve. So far as I can learn, nothing was done toward the introduction of physiology into our schools. In those States which have placed this among their text-books compartively little attention is paid to its study. Probably not one in ten of our public school teachers has ever learned more than the alphabet, if even that, of this important branch of public science. I have grave doubts as to whether this ratio of our academy and college professors taken together have very lucid ideas of how wonderfully they are made, or what are the functions of many of the organs of the body. The study of all the natural sciences is interesting to most minds, but to me there is none more pleasing than that of physiology.

A week spent in the study of the ear is not time lost if it give a clear conception of the beautiful apparatus through which the brain is able to perceive and distinguish sounds. However high the note, or low, however soft or loud the tone, whatever the modulations of voice, the normal healthy ear is always a truly medium of communication to the brain. The position of the eye, its means of protection its wonderful internal construction, so delicate yet so perfect, and in every way adapted to that for which it was designed, all clearly indicate that one wiser than man planned it, and that a more cunning workman than man made it.

Throughout the body we see the highest degree of wisdom and skill manifested. There is perfect adaptation of every part to its functions. Notwithstanding all this, the majority of the people of our enlightened land in this advanced age are as ignorant of their own bodies as of the great Corliss engine which was at once the wonder and admiration of all beholders at our late Exposition. They knew it was supplied with water and fuel, that in the consumption of these, steam was generated, that this was conveyed in some way throughout that vast hall and caused every connected piece of machinery to move as by life or magic. They knew that as long as the engine was fed and worked properly and all the connections were perfect, there was perfect action, but so soon as this central power ceased to impart its apparent life-force, every machine was silent and powerless. As to their bodies, they eat drink and know that in some way a certain life fluid is generated, that this is forced to all parts of the body, giving vilality and power of action. They know that as long as this life-force is generated, conveyed and properly appropriated, there is life and health, but so soon as the heart ceases to throb, there is death silence in all its members. This is all they seem to know or care about it. Yet there is no invention of man, however beautiful and intricate in design, however perfect in construction or complete in action, that will bear comparison with the human body. To-day we admire a splendid machine which shows a wonderful breadth of mind and grasp of thought in its designer. We call it perfect. Within two years, or three at most, it will be so much improved as to require a new patent. He who fashioned the human body pronounced the work good, and during these thousands of years no improvement has been found necessary or possible.

The farmers who buys a new machine deems it necessary to understand all its workings, how he must use it to get the greatest profit from it, and how he may best preserve it from wear, rust and decay. He is careful to conform to all the rules laid down to accomplish these ends. All this time his body is suffering from neglect and ignorance. When he should be at the summit of life he finds himself half way down the western slope, or perhaps just entering the valley, or what is were, that he has outlived his usefulness. He looks back now with regret and says, "If I had only known." Through ignorance of the laws of his being he has lost years of mature judgment and hard earned knowledge, in which he might have accomplished so much for himself, his family, and the world. What an army of women, who have scarce reached their score and ten, are to-day reaping a painful harvest of ignorance and indiscretion. Nature's laws may seem flexible for a time and be triflingly set aside, but we may not break them with impunity. The penalty may be delayed but if so, 'twill come with added rigor. A broken down human body is not easily renovated. You may patch it with drugs and elixirs, or brace it with artificial stimulants, yet it is old, whatever the number of its years, and you canot rejuvenate it.

I would not speak a word against anything now in the curriculum of the common schools, but plead that physiology may have its proper place there. Encourage the girls to cultivate their tastes for music and art as thoroughly as they may wish or be able, but do not send them from the home-roof where a mother's experience, sad may it be, compensates a little for their ignorance, till they have learned some of the laws of their being and the necessity of keeping them inviolate. There is no reason why our children must grow up and go out into the world utterly ignorant of the different organs of their bodies, and the work they are meant to perform. Any school-boy will tell you why the Mississippi rive runs south instead of north, but few college seniors can say why the head may not long retain the dependent position as well as the feet. The average scholar may tell how long it takes light to come from the sun to the earth, but his teacher is beyond the average, if he knows how long it takes the blood to pass from his hand to his foot. The backwoods boy, ignorant of letters, will tell you at once whether the stick you pick up grew in a maple tree or an ash, but the most advanced scholar in school will be puzzled to to say whether the rib you show him is the bone of a sheep or a man, and his teacher will be quite as slow to inform you whether that vertebra belonged originally to a horse or a human being.

It is at much the aim of every true physician to prevent disease as to cure it. The prevailing ignorance of the masses with reference to physiological laws and the demands of the human system, greatly cripple his efforts in this direction. Many people reject the advice of an educated physician for the loud sounding phrases of a brazen faced but ignorant charlatan. Not long ago, one of these in the guise of an oculist wisely informed a patient that he was suffering from cataract of the os calcis. The merest tyro in physiolopy would have known that article to be located in the heel and not in the eye, yet the best surgeon in the county could not convince the man that the oculist was a rogue. Physiology is second to none of the higher branches now taught in our common schools, and I am persuaded that its careful study would greatly tend to lessen disease and consequent misery. Let me urge upon the educators of our land a careful consideration of this subject.

CHAS. N. COOPER, M. D.

Batavia, Ill.

THE SHERIFF SERVES NOTICE ON THE MERCHANTS.—A considerable stir was made among the bokers, commission merchants and other business in this city yesterday when Sheriff L. A. Potts went the rounds and served notice upon them that hereafter they cannot go out of their business houses to solicit trade. This is in accordance with the requirements of the law which has been passed apparently for the purpose of putting drummers and merchants on the same footing. It has been the rule among the brokers and commission merchants of Charlotte to go out among the city merchants and solicit business for their respective houses and it was for the prohibition of this practice that notice was served upon them by the Sheriff. Hereafter, no commission or other merchant cant go outside of his door to solicit trade, unless he first takes out a State license for each firm which he represents. As most of our commission men sell for a number of houses, they would have to invest from $4,000 to $5,000 annually in State licenses. The penalty for a violation of this law by any party doing business in Charlotte, or in any other town in this State, is a fine of $200, and the law provides that the officer who makes the arres is to get one-half of the fine, or a cool $100 in cash. This feature is tacked on to offer some inducements for officers to be on the lookout and apprehend violators, and it is apt to have its effect. All drummers who hereafter visit this city, will have to show their State licenses, or go $200 poorer than when they came.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The State Normal School to be held at Winston this year will open on the 23d of June and close 16th of July.

Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, Superintendent of Winston Graded School, has been elected Superintendent, and Prof. Chas. D. McIver, Secretary.

The corps of instructors will further include Prof T. J. Mitchell, Superintendent of Schools, Charlotte, N. C; Prof. J. H. Myers, Superintendent of Schools, Lowvillu, New York; Prof. Robt. Houston, a distinguished Elocutionist of New York city; Prof. B. C. Unseld, Instructor in Music, New York; Miss Fannie B. Cox, of Winston Graded School, in charge of Model Primary Class.

Other instructors are yet to be chosen, and special courses of lectures by distinguished educators will be given during the session. The Normal will be held in the new Graded School Buildings, recently erected at a cost of $26,000, and considered the handsomest and best appointed in the State.

Winston-Salem is full of both historic and present interest. Her numerous and varied manufacturing and industrial enterprises will be both interesting and instructive to all who may visit them. This, together with the well known reputation of Mr. Tomlinson as an organizer and conductor of Normal Schools, will doubtless insure a large attendance of teachers.

CANNING FACTORIES.—The Commissioner of Immigration, for this State is laboring to place into the different sections of the State canning factories for the purpose of canning peaches, berries and other fruits and vegetables. There is no reason why such enterprises should not pay handsome returns to the owners. At present our merchants pay from $1.20 to $1.50 per dozen for good peaches. At the prices peaches sell for in this State, it will cost the canners only forty to sixty to put them up, and if they sell at seventy-five to one dollar per dozen large profits are made. We would like to see some effort on the part of our people to assist Mr. Patrick in inducing means to open out in this place a cannery so as to give our farmers and fruit raisers a market for fruit and vegetables go to waste year after year. Besides the advantages to the farmers, such a concern would bring to our place several thousand dollars annually, and give to a number of boys and girls employment. Now is the time to move if we desire to have the factory in running order by the time our fruit is ripe. Persons interested can correspond with Mr. Patrick, the Commissioner, at Raleigh, N. C.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.—Frank Nesbit, chief clerk of the department of agriculture, says that of 300 lotters received yesterday by him, at least one-fourth were applications for silk cocoons, mulberry leaves and information about silk culture. "My idea is," said Mr. Nesbit "that this industry is destined to spring up among our farm women all over the country and give that profitable employment which they lost years ago by the introduction of labor saving machinery. Time was when they could weave and spin and churn, but now they are virtually out of employment, and I believe that silk culture is going to be very proper and profitable as well as pleasant. The tea culture business is a success only so far as growing the plants is concerned. I understand that one tea farm in North Carolina is in splendid condition, but in this country we cannot begin to cure tea as they cure it in China or Japan, not only because we have no cheap labor, but because the elements do not seem propitious. Silk culture is the coming industry of the farm house." Mr. Nesbit says there is yet a small supply of cocoons at the department.—*Washington Critic.*

The editor of the *World* is a Congressman, as well as Editor. In his arragement for the competitive examination for the West Point Cadetship at his disposal, he wants only fatherless boys to apply, and offers $200 as outfit for the successful competitor.

H. R. HORNE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,

CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.

Quality and prices guaranteed.

Ready Mixed Paints

a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as

Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,

at low prices.

May 14, 1885. 118 tf

Cotton Seed Wanted.

WE WILL PAY 20 Cents per Bushel, 30 lbs. for Dry Sound Cotton Seed, delivered at the Fayetteville Cotton Oil Mill, in lots of 1000 lbs. or over, and smaller lots delivered at the Oil Mill, or our Store 18 cents per bushel.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 21, 1885. 119-4t

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants. Extra fine Pansays, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Achranthos, Althermantheras, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully,

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 30, 1885. 116-tf

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents pe dozen. Breads delivered when requested,

April 3, 1885. 113-tf

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennetteville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennetteville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,

Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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Keep everything usually found in a

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

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JAMES D. WORRELL.

Jan. 30, 1884.

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OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

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D. W. TOWNSEND,

Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.

Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe

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I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

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o which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $80. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 1,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

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—ARE YOU—

TROUBLED With any disease peculiar to your gentle sex?

If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy You c an

BE CURED

and restored to perfect health by using

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It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

Saved Her Life!

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Yours very respectfully,

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Our Treatise on the "Health and Happiness of Woman" mailed free.

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THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

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No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

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Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

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Nov 13, 1884 93t